

WING NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR.
WM. F. JOHNSTON.
FOR CANAL COM'Y.
JOHN STROHM.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.
Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.
Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.
Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.
Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.
Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.
Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.
Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.
Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.
Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.
Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.
Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1830, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, **WILLIAM PICKES**, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said county, on the *Second Tuesday of October next, (the 14th),* in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:
In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.
In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Israel Yount, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.
In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Wiley, in the town of New Oxford.
In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Lattimore and Huntington, at the house of Wm. Chronister, in the township of Huntington.
In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the public School-house in Millerstown.
In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Jesse Myers, in the town of Berlin.
In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, at the public School-house in the town of Bendersville.
In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Strasban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.
In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Henry Hartman, in said township.
In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowing, at the house of John Busby, in M'Sherrytown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidersburg.
In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Geo. Snyder, in said township.
In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of Anthony Smith, in said township, situate at the cross-roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in Hampton.
In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and Township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Alburtstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.
In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Leffert, in said township.
In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the house of Henry Felt, in Middle-town, in said township.

At which time and place will be elected
One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
Five Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;
One President Judge for the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;
Two Associate Judges of the several Courts of Adams county;
One Member of Assembly;
One Prothonotary;
One Register and Recorder;
One Clerk of the Courts;
One County Treasurer;
One Sheriff;
One Coroner;
One Commissioner;
One Director of the Poor; and
One County Auditor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1839, entitled "An Act relative to voting at elections of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, viz:
"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip of paper: Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.
"Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.
Attention is also directed to the following section of the Act of the General Assembly of the session of 1831, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth."
Section 1. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same judges, inspectors, and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and its several supplements, and all other like laws, as far as the same shall be in force and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the election for judges: Provided, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other judges required to be elected in the law, on another separate piece of paper.
Also—in and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.
Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."
And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday the 17th of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, for any person or persons for the offices aforesaid.

WM. PICKES, Sheriff.
Sept. 8, 1831.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

WE have been authorized to announce the date for the office of **PRESIDENT JUDGE** of this Judicial District, at the ensuing election, *York, June 2.*

Associate Judge.

HENRY MYERS, of New Chester, will be an Independent candidate for Associate Judge of Adams County at the ensuing Election *Aug. 25.*

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

SAMUEL MILLER, of the Borough of Gettysburg, will be an Independent candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE of Adams county, at the ensuing election *Sept. 15.*

PROTHONOTARY.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I thank you for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **PROTHONOTARY**. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

Wm. F. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Pa.
Sept. 15.

PROTHONOTARY.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY—I thank you for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **PROTHONOTARY**, at the ensuing election, and will be grateful for the support of the people. I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

Wm. F. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Pa.
Sept. 15.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY—I thank you for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing election, and will be grateful for the support of the people. I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

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Gettysburg, Pa.
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Wm. F. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Pa.
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Wm. F. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Pa.
Sept. 15.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER & RECORDER, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.
DANIEL PLANK.
Meadell township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.
FELLOW-CITIZENS—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the Office of **Register and Recorder**. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.
WM. F. WALTER.
Butler township, Jan. 27.

Clerk of the Courts.
TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of **Clerk of the Courts**, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.
EDEN NORRIS.
Strasban township, Jan. 27.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.
ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends of both political parties, I have been induced to announce myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **CLERK OF THE COURTS** at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, and be elected, I pledge my best efforts to a proper discharge of the duties of the office. The public's humble servant,
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, Sept. 24.

SHERIFFALTY.
Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:
I REG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of **SHERIFF** at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be so fortunate, by and through your good will, as to secure a majority of your votes, and receive the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with respect to all parties.
JONAS ROTH.
Butler township, May 5.

SHERIFFALTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

COUNTY TREASURER.
THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass, for **COUNTY TREASURER**, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of Adams County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election. If elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.
THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.
DR. C. N. BERLICHY wishes to be considered as a candidate for the office of **COUNTY TREASURER**; and the suffrages of his fellow-citizens will be gratefully acknowledged.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
THE delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro, Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the shares of Stock standing on the books of the Company, in the name of such delinquent stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up, in full, to George H. Davidson, Treasurer, at Greencastle, on or before the 25th day of October, A. D. 1851, will then be forfeited to the Company.
No. Shares, Amt. 1/2 not paid, Amount
William Huston, 5 \$300.00 \$207.50 \$247.50
Jacob Gearhart, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
John Angle, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
Baltzer & Co., 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
George Harman, 10 1000.00 666.66 783.33
Hugh Garman, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
James I. Huston, 4 400.00 266.66 320.00
John Barty, 5 500.00 333.33 400.00
John Kohler, 4 400.00 266.66 320.00
David Angle, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
David Reed, 11 1100.00 733.33 880.00
David Hammond, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
David Holsinger, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
John Scott, 10 1000.00 666.66 783.33
Archibald Rankin, 5 500.00 333.33 400.00
John H. Galt, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
Andrew Hartman, 5 500.00 333.33 400.00
Geo. A. Smith's heirs, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
Simon Perker, 4 400.00 266.66 320.00
Wm. M. Marshall, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
John Shaffer, 10 1000.00 666.66 783.33
Peter Haebecker, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
Machus Young, 5 500.00 333.33 400.00
Peter Elliott, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
Frederick Gayer, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
Sam'l P. Johnson, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
Thomas Westhe, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
Lo. Jackson German, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
John Lambert, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
George Rankin, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
John B. Galt, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
Adam Cook, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
John Flanagan, 4 400.00 266.66 320.00
Charles Mier, 3 300.00 202.50 232.50
James Gettys, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
Ed. Holsinger, 2 200.00 133.33 160.00
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THOMAS M'CAULEY, Pres.
WILLIAM VEDDER, JEREMIAH GORDON,
JOHN C. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHIE,
JOHN C. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHIE,
JOHN C. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHIE,
By order of the Board,
GEO. H. DAVIDSON, Treas.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.
A NEW ARTICLE.
THIS extract is composed of the best and healthiest ingredients, and affords the following advantages: 1st, it is safe and saving, and is not a stimulant; 2nd, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 3rd, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 4th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 5th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 6th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 7th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 8th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 9th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 10th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 11th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 12th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 13th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 14th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 15th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 16th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 17th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 18th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 19th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 20th, it is a tonic, and is not a stimulant; 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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Progress of Crime.

Since the first of last January there have been no less than sixteen trials for murder in the city of New York, with the usual proportion of convictions and executions. The Journal of Commerce, in commenting on this state of facts, thinks the increase of murders is owing to their not hanging enough, although on an average they hang a man a month all the year round. On the other hand the Tribune remarks:

"We certainly have done a very extensive business at hanging for the last year or two, but the Journal thinks we have not done enough. How, then, happens it that the States of Vermont, Maine and Michigan, which have stopped hanging at all, and virtually or expressly forbidden it, are having fewer murders committed than we have in this single city? Let us hear."

The "Detroit Free Press" says: "We scarcely take an account of a conviction or execution for murder. We take in the State of New York has abolished Capital Punishment, else why so much crime? We are deriving much benefit from the execution of crime in New York. The papers and other tractors of this State, have no more room than is required to detail their own offences in that way. Has Capital Punishment been abolished in New York? Hear also the 'Newport (R-I) Daily News'.

Executions in this country are yearly becoming more frequent. Within the last year more than twenty men have expired their lives on the gallows for heinous offenses, such as murder, rape, &c., against the laws of the land. And yet this terrible severity of the law does not appear to have any good influence on the living, in restraining the evil passions of men's natures, and preventing a repetition of horrible crimes. We have long doubted the efficacy or salutary influence of Capital Punishment; it does not prevent crime, because these offences are committed when men's passions are excited, or when a deliberate plan has been laid, and the guilty party expects to escape, each thinking he has sufficient shrewdness to evade detection. If Capital Punishment is abolished, the safety of society will demand that all pardoning shall be abolished, so far as the executive is concerned. Then, when persons are convicted, let them spend the remainder of their lives within the walls of our State Prisons, and repeat of their sins and imbecilities to them, as far as it is possible to do in this life. We hardly believe that human laws have power to deprive a man of his existence. God alone can give us being, and he alone can deprive us of it.

The subject is a very grave one. Let it be carefully pondered.

It is stated that not long since, a man in England, named Poppy, committed suicide after witnessing a public execution. On his return home he observed that he thought hanging a very easy death; went to his stables for a leather thong, and then hanged himself. The New York Sun mentions a similar case. It appears that on Thursday last, a boy of thirteen, had read with avidity the newspaper accounts of the circumstances attending the execution of Stookley in the toms; a few weeks since, and they took such a hold upon his imagination that he conceived the design of getting up a like scene for himself, in which he was to enact the part of the executioner and condemned. Accordingly he procured a rope, one end of which he fastened securely to a beam in the wood-shed, and with the other he made a noose, which he slipped round his neck in the most approved fashion, and then kicked away the inverted tub on which he had stood while making his preparations. The boy being thus suspended, happened to be seen by a man named Henry Carr, who cut him down before life was extinct. He presented the usual spectacle of this revolting form of death—discolored face, protruding tongue, &c. Medical attendance was promptly rendered, and he is now so far recovered as to warrant the probability that he will ultimately survive his suspension trick.

Gallows Canonization.—The Knickerbocker, in speaking of some unimportant actor, says:

"The last couplet, as we gather from a note, refers to the case of Henry G. Green, who was executed at Troy a few years since for deliberately poisoning his wife, but who was supposed to have 'experienced religion' a few moments before his death. 'I hope he did,' adds our satirist, 'but it is ridiculous to hear a pious divine lamenting, with the most holy horror depicted upon his countenance, that the poor wife had not made an 'open avowal of faith'—that she might keep company in heaven with her sainted murderer! 'Twas a great pity, wasn't it, that she should be debarr'd from the celestial society of such a kind and affectionate spouse?'"

A New Feat.—Walking on an Inverted Plane.—By invitation of Mr. Wood, yesterday had the pleasure of witnessing Mr. McCormick's experiment of walking on an inverted plane. The experiment was private one, only a few persons being present, and was under disadvantageous circumstances, the preparations being incomplete, and the health of Mr. McC. being somewhat feeble. The experiment, however, passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present. A heavy frame was erected, with a slab of marble nine feet long at the top, the under surface being polished like a mirror.

We saw the experimenter mount his platform and adjust his unwieldy boots; then placing both feet against the surface of the marble he swung himself off with his head downwards. Disconnecting one foot from the slab, and placing it firmly several feet in advance of the other, he continued the alternative movement till he had taken ten steps, and arrived at the other end of the slab. We held our breath during the experiment, expecting momentarily that he would fall, but he appeared to walk as easily as a fly runs along the ceiling. After his descent, however, we noticed that he was much exhausted, owing to the excitement and exertion. —*Cincinnati Nonpareil.*

On a Meal a Day.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston News has the following:

The venerable Mr. Taliferro, the Librarian of the Treasury Department, and formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, eats but one meal per day, and that is his dinner. He is in perfect health. Such is the power of habit. If he goes to a party, and is obliged to take supper, he eats his dinner next day.

Married.—George Homer, Esq., of Ann Maria Swift, both dead nates, were last week married, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Stone, at Boston, in the language of signs.

A sample for pagan worship has been opened at San Francisco, by the Chinese. This is the first idol temple, we believe, that has been erected in this country.

Drought at the South-West.

The long drought at the South and West is productive not only of much mischief to the prospects of the agricultural community, but also of embarrassment to the mercantile community. The Louisville Courier states that for nearly two months there has not been sufficient rain to do the least good. In many places it was next to impossible to procure water for the stock, while everywhere wheat that has been sown was lying dormant on the earth for the want of sufficient moisture to give it vitality and growth.

Last year at this time, the Ohio river was in good navigable condition, with 53 feet of water in the canal, freight from Louisville to New Orleans at 60 cents per 100 lbs, and ten or twelve boats leaving port daily. Now there are but two feet of water in the canal, freight to New Orleans at \$1.25, and but three or four boats leaving port each day. The Courier says:

Our commercial community are laboring under embarrassments, that if not speedily relieved from, by a rise in the river, must result most disastrously to many, and for time great pecuniary disarrangement. Our monetary affairs. Since 1838, during like the present condition of the rivers has been known. So far as the transportation of freight is concerned, navigation is entirely suspended, and every thing like the shipment of goods is put a stop to, as much as if the river were entirely dried up.

The consequence is that the heavy stock purchased to meet the rapidly increasing trade of Louisville and intended for the Fall sales, either to a great extent remain on hand, or are stored away in commission houses by those to whom they have been sold, from an inability to ship them at any price.

We heard of one house that has two hundred tons of merchandise for the Tennessee river alone, not a pound of which can be gotten off; nor is this an isolated one by any means. In the meantime the paper of our merchants is maturing, and which must be met, without the power to make sales, though all the goods they have are wanted by their prompt customers, but who prudently will not buy because they cannot ship them should they purchase.

A Great Week in Baltimore.—The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Mechanical Institute opens on the evening of the 24th inst. The Hon. J. P. Kennedy delivers the opening address. The State Agricultural Society holds its annual meeting on the evening of the 20th inst. On Tuesday, the 21st, the Cattle show opens to the members of the Society; on Wednesday, the 22d, to the public; on Thursday, the 23d, the Ploughing Match and Spading Match takes place; on Friday, the 24th, the Annual Address by the Hon. Daniel Webster will be delivered, after which a distribution of the premiums. These exhibitions will no doubt draw to Baltimore a great many strangers, not only from Maryland, but from the adjoining States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. During the exhibition the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, and other distinguished citizens from Washington, are to visit them, as will also the Governor of Maryland.

Melancholy Death.—A most heart-rending occurrence took place at Norristown, on Tuesday morning of last week, by which James Ramage, of that borough, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol which he held in his own hand. It appears that Mr. Ramage stopped into an adjoining store kept by Mr. Leibert, a jeweller, as he was in the habit of doing daily, and picked up a revolving pistol which had just been left to have a charge extracted, which had remained in it for some time. Mr. L. remarked to him that he should handle it carefully, as it was loaded, reaching out his hand for it, at the same time, when it exploded, the ball entering the mouth, severing the jugular vein and penetrating the brain. Mr. Ramage uttered a single exclamation, walked out and into his own shop, and nearly through it, before he fell, and in fifteen minutes was a corpse. He was widely known and highly esteemed, and leaves a large family to mourn this sudden and deplorable event.

The occurrence produced considerable sensation, and a deep and wide-spread regret.

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that a few nights since a family in that city were disturbed by the singing, as they thought of a canary bird at the window.

No bird, however, could be found. The next night the nightingale commenced its notes again, and after a considerable search, the musician was found snugly stowed away in the corner of the bedroom. After a great deal of trouble it was caught, and proved to be a mouse. The little creature is now sitting in its cage, continually singing or whistling. Its notes somewhat resemble that of the canary bird, but not so loud. Here is a fact for naturalists.

Queen of Spain Wants War.—The N. York Sun, on the authority of a private letter from Madrid, states that her august ladyship, the Queen of Spain, in reply to a petition from a Cuban, for certain concessions to that ill-governed island, said that she deeply regretted that she was not the mistress of her own desires, or she would at once declare war against the United States, come what might. It is well there are some wiser people than herself within the limits of her own dominions, or the poor dear little stupid might be accommodated to her heart's content. It is real charity to deny her gracious majesty the indulgence of her whim on this occasion.

The desire of war, however, is said to be universal in Spain, by the same writer.

Going Back.—Nearly two hundred steerage passengers, who had recently emigrated to this country, sailed for Liverpool from New York on Friday in the ship Ashburton. It is said the owners were unable to accommodate about fifty others who applied for passage.

More Whiskey is shipped from Cincinnati than from any other port in the Union. Large quantities, however, are retained for home consumption, as the records of mortality show.

At Willow River, Minnesota.—Hughes had a squab, which weighed 170 pounds, and its average growth was thirteen pounds a day by the standard. Indian Corn grows near St. Paul from thirteen to fifteen feet, and some ears borne nine feet from the ground. Planted on the 25th of May, it was ripe on the 25th of September.

A man in Missouri, Maine, who is reported to be 75 years of age, has a third set of front teeth growing.

The Storm at the East.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 11, 1851.—By letters and telegraphic dispatches from Pictou we are enabled to give you the following additional particulars relative to the fearful storm and marine disasters on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast of Prince Edward Island. The whole shore is strewn with the wrecks of vessels and the dead bodies of their crews. The Charlottetown coroners have gone to the village of Cavendish to inquire into the deaths of twelve persons whose bodies had been washed ashore at that place.

The body of a man, with a boy lashed to his back, came ashore at Pictou; not recognized. The number of bodies already gathered up along the coast is over one hundred, so that the loss of life must indeed be fearful. There were a great many vessels out, nearly 400 of which reached harbor in safety.

Terrible Drought in Texas.—The Houston Telegraph is informed that the drought has been so severe in the frontier counties of Texas, between the Trinity and the Brazos, that the grass through a lot of country near a hundred miles broad, is literally parched up. It was so dry, that when rubbed between the hands, it crumbled like dry fur.

The cedar forests in many places were all brown and bare, and scarcely a living tree could be found for miles. Kings and rivers, through some of these forests, and thousands of acres had been cleared off as usual for years. The prairies are so parched that the buffaloes have deserted its haunts, and the Indians are compelled to wander far to the north for game. Many of the prairie tribes are in a starving condition, and unless the government furnishes them food, all the troops in the Union cannot keep them from stealing the cattle of the frontier settlers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—The trial of the Irish girl, Margaret Garrity, who some months since killed Edward Drum, whilst walking along the street with his wife, to whom he had just been married, was continued by the jury to-day on the ground of insanity. It will be remembered that they were engaged to be married, and that Drum, after running her, deserted her and married another, on hearing which, in a fit of frenzy, she rushed out of the house and meeting him stabbed him to the heart.

Two of the senior bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are lying very ill, with but feeble hopes of recovery. Bishop Hedding is represented by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate, as very weak, but cheerful, humble, and simple in manners, according to the primitive pattern of Methodist Bishops. Bishop Hamline is also very feeble, and expects to survive but a little time.

A terrific clap of thunder, neither preceded nor followed by any other, astonished the people of east Dumfries, Canada, on Friday last. Some men at work in a field, and without notice, were thrown down by the lightning, and rendered for a few seconds powerless, while the flash expended its power on a neighboring tree, which it shivered and set on fire. The thunder instantly followed the flash, and it was of the most awful description.

Arrest and Desperate Resistance.—Fredrick Stouffer, who committed a large robbery at Chambersburg recently, and subsequently escaped from the officers at Hagerstown, Md., was retaken on Thursday last, at Martinsburg, Va., after desperate resistance, in which he wounded Messrs Coskey, Cairns and Stewart with a knife. Stouffer himself was necessarily so beaten, that four are entertained for his life.

Committed for Another Robbery.—The Martinsburg (Va.) Herald says that Stouffer, arrested near there, last week, after bloody resistance, for robberies at Chambersburg and Hagerstown, had upon him several articles which had, on the night before, been taken from the house of Mr. Wills. Stouffer was, therefore, committed for burglary. On Sunday last, he made an ineffectual attempt to break jail, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent it.

Completion of the Great Russian Railway.—The inauguration of the railway which connects St. Petersburg and Moscow, took place on the 1st September. Next to the New York Erie road, it is the longest in the world.

The czar, accompanied by the Empress, the principal members of the Imperial family, several foreign Princes, and attended by the high officers of state and a numerous suite, quitted St. Petersburg at six o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Moscow at half-past eight in the evening. The distance is nearly five hundred miles.

At the terminus they were received by the civic authorities, the regiment of the Guards, and a splendid staff, at the head of which the Emperor went into the city amid the firing of guns and the acclamations of the people. Early the next morning the Imperial party, accompanied by their guests and suite, went in state to the Cathedral, where a solemn thanksgiving was offered. The czar afterwards held a grand levee, and in the afternoon reviewed the Life Guards.

Here are two or three hints for juvenile tobacco smokers and chuffers, which we extract from the Boston Olive Branch:

"Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. To people older, who are naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tobacco may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who want to be any body in the world to shun tobacco as a deadly poison."

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A man in Missouri, Maine, who is reported to be 75 years of age, has a third set of front teeth growing.

The State Fair.

The first fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will commence at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and will be continued on the 30th and 31st. Every arrangement, we learn, has been made with a view to the accommodation of the contributors in every department, as well as the spectators, who will no doubt compose the largest concourse of people ever congregated at one time, at any one place out of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth.

The display we hope will be creditable to Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the late frosts, to which the Exhibition has been imprudently deferred. It can be made so, if only an ordinary effort is put forth by our farmers and their wives and daughters, and horticulturalists, and the vendors of farming implements. There need be no fear of that event, and our noble Commonwealth will assume that position in an agricultural State, which rightfully belongs to it.

We have the men and the material for a display equal to any ever held in the Union; but whether we have the pride and energy is another question, which we are afraid to answer in the affirmative with too much positiveness until we have stronger assurance than we now possess. Our hopes and our anticipations are warmer as the day of trial approaches, and our humble prayer is that they may be realized in all their rejoicing fullness. —*Germanian Telegraph.*

A Significant Paragraph.—The London News of the 25th opens a leader, anticipating the arrival of Kosuth, with this allusion:

"One of the most pleasing coincidences of modern times is the complete identity of feeling in the United States of America and in Great Britain, on the subject of the Hungarian struggle. The same homage is paid, the same enthusiasm kindled, in those two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race, to the noblest stand made for liberty in modern times against tyrannical power, and overwhelming force. That identity of feeling is a hopeful promise that, if the events of Europe should ever take such a course as to present a formidable absolutist league, threatening the freedom of England and of the west, this country may find in the generous breasts and strong arms of its American brethren, that disinterested and efficient alliance and support which for centuries we have vainly sought in Europe."

DEAR UNCLE:—To a few moments some fifty of us will be shot—we came with Lopez. You will let me the justice to believe that my motive for coming was a good one. I was deceived by Lopez. He as well as the public press assured me that the island was in a state of prosperous revolution.

I am commanded to finish writing at once.

Your nephew, W. L. CHITTENDEN.

I will die like a man.

Hon. J. C. CHITTENDEN.

Attorney General United States, Washington.

The first accounts of the insurrection that has broken out in the Mexican States on our border led to the belief that many American citizens had taken an active part in it, and even that bodies of men were organizing within our limits for that purpose. Under these circumstances, as we learn, it was deemed prudent to direct our military commanders on that frontier to exert themselves to prevent any invasion by our citizens of the soil of a friendly Republic. But, from more recent intelligence, it would seem that this precaution, however proper, was unnecessary, as it appears that very few American citizens took part in the insurrection, and that it was planned and conducted almost exclusively by citizens of Mexico. —*Not-Int.*

Southern Congress.—An election for Delegates to a Southern Congress will take place in South Carolina on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The Congress was to have assembled at Montgomery, Alabama; but, since the defeat of the Disunionists at that State, the Congress will be held at Montgomery. As far as we can infer from appearances in other States, South Carolina will stand in "the Southern Congress" solitary and alone, even if she herself, the instigator of the scheme, be found represented there.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, noticing the advertisement of the four girls of Troy for husbands, is out upon the practice, and gives the following instance as a warning of young girls in a hurry:

"Some twenty years since, a lady, who, as it afterwards appeared, was mistress of a boarding school, sent forth an advertisement for a husband. She found no difficulty in obtaining one; and for a short period all appeared to go on smoothly with the newly married pair, who were, on an evening morning, partaking of a comfortable breakfast, when a stranger presented himself at the house, professing to make the needful inquiries, preparatory to placing a daughter at the school. He was, of course, introduced into the breakfast room, where he announced himself as a police officer, at the same moment producing a warrant for the apprehension of the lady's newly-gotten husband on a charge of murder. To the full extent of selection he had added that of taking the life of his victim, whom he decapitated in a barn for the purpose, which having accomplished, he buried her under the floor."

We take the following singular coincidence from the New Orleans Picayune: A man, named George English, alias McLean, was recently arrested in the First Municipality on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious man. On searching the pockets of the prisoner a scrap of newspaper was found in his vest pocket. On the paper was printed a good description of the accused, the manner of his arrest on a former occasion, the charge made against him, his name, and his punishment. It was rather a curious memento for a man to carry in his pockets for months, both clear and being similar.

Verdict against Railroad Company.—Before Judge Daly, at New York, in the case of Jno. G. Hunt against the New Haven Railroad Company, for damages of \$50,000, on Saturday morning the jury awarded the plaintiff \$5,000. The damages awarded, were in consequence of the loss of a step-daughter, who was killed on the New Haven railroad some months ago, by a collision between a train of cars and the wagon in which she was riding.

Silver Chain.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that silver chain has become very scarce lately. On Tuesday, while walking and smaller pieces were not to be had in Wall Street. The few brokers who were so fortunate as to have speculators and a few retail premiums, kept at bay. Since the Bank panic, very little silver has been brought into the market.

The Leading Staple.

The statement made by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in the recent speech at the Agricultural Fair, in New York, that cotton was the leading staple of the United States, has excited considerable attention. The following facts, as to the quantity and value, taken from the census statistics of 1840, with regard to the comparative results of agriculture, will be read with interest.

Articles.	Pounds.	Value.
Indian Corn.	22,631,247,500.	\$125,843,000.
Wheat.	5,000,000,000.	67,888,000.
Oats.	20,506,316,000.	103,481,000.
Cotton.	780,478,375.	92,239,400.

From this it appears that the weight of the cotton crop is less than a twenty-fifth part of the corn crop, and about one-half the value. It is therefore, pretty evident that cotton is not the "leading staple" in either of these respects. On comparing the value of the cotton crop of Mississippi, the largest producer of that article, with the hay crop of the State of New York, we find that hay counts the highest of the two.

New York—Hay \$31,806,000
Mississippi—Cotton 23,191,000

Health of Mr. Clay.—His return to the Senate of to-day states on reliable information, that Mr. Clay's health is gradually improving, and that there is no reason for supposing that he will not be at Washington at the opening of the next session of Congress. His own opinion is, that he will continue to enjoy as good health at Washington as he has at home. This will be gratifying news to the friends of the great Statesman.

Death of Commodore Harrington.—It is our painful task to announce the decease of Commodore Lewis Harrington, of the U. S. Navy. He died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the 60th year of his age, after an illness of severe suffering. Commodore Harrington was a native of Virginia. He was born in November, 1782, and after passing his academic course at William and Mary College, entered the Navy in January, 1800, so that he had served nearly fifty years. His professional services and brilliant achievements are interwoven with the history of his country, and are conspicuous in some of its brightest pages. He was almost the only one left of that noble roll of brave naval commanders who, in the war of 1812, achieved so much glory for their country by their brilliant victories against an enemy till then deemed invincible. To high professional skill, Com. W. added an amiable disposition and a modesty which was great personal esteem, and will make his loss sincerely regretted by the society in which he moved.

Mississippi Politics.—The Mississippi Whig arrived last night, contains the address of Hon. Jefferson Davis, on becoming a candidate for Governor, which he has not withdrawn. The same paper also announces that he has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Gen. Davis was elected last winter for the full term of six years. Gen. Davis has declared his intention to resign his seat in the Senate for the remaining two years before the Governor's election. The Governor of Mississippi has declared his intention not to appoint successors to Senators Foote and Davis, so that Mississippi will not be represented in the next Senate.

Judge Sharkey has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, to take effect from the 12th of January next.

France.—Mr. Walsh, long a resident of Paris, in a letter to the Journal of Commerce, written on the 16th of September, says:

"That great events are just before us is certain. That crisis of which I have often spoken to you is drawing very near. Between the 15th day of September and the middle or end of next May the destinies of Europe for probably half a century will be decided. A fierce struggle—it may be a most desperate and bloody struggle—between liberty, civil and religious, on the one hand, and hourly despotism in politics and religion on the other. What will be the issue, God alone knows."

"I find that there is a wonderful activity here in the political world. The foreign ambassadors, especially those of Austria, Prussia and Russia, have frequent conferences, and are constantly sending and receiving despatches. Nor are the Ministers resident of the smaller Powers, such as Sarlinia, Naples, Spain, the States of the Church, Belgium and Holland, idle. Those of England and the United States are wide awake, and the former has not a little to do to look after these Continental States, and the movements of their rulers."

Beauties of Despotism.—Upwards of twenty thousand of the best citizens of the kingdom of Naples are now in chains and dungeons, suffering the most atrocious punishments, for the crime of thinking, or being suspected of thinking, differently from their rulers on political subjects. If any Republican Government or Democratic rabble should be guilty of such outrages we should never hear the end of the blessings of order and the horrors of free institutions, from the bary presses of Europe.

The "Allg Zeitung" mentions as a peculiar result of the present state of affairs in Europe, that the gypsies of Hungary have resolved to leave that country, where great numbers have dwelt for the last 400 years, and are wandering through the Austrian dominions in search of some spot upon which to pitch their tents. It is said that they intend leaving Europe in search of Africa.

Verdict against Railroad Company.—Before Judge Daly, at New York, in the case of Jno. G. Hunt against the New Haven Railroad Company, for damages of \$50,000, on Saturday morning the jury awarded the plaintiff \$5,000. The damages awarded, were in consequence of the loss of a step-daughter, who was killed on the New Haven railroad some months ago, by a collision between a train of cars and the wagon in which she was riding.

Silver Chain.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that silver chain has become very scarce lately. On Tuesday, while walking and smaller pieces were not to be had in Wall Street. The few brokers who were so fortunate as to have speculators and a few retail premiums, kept at bay. Since the Bank panic, very little silver has been brought into the market.

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The late Judge Story.

The following anecdote is told of Judge Story and his successor upon the bench:

"It was Judge Story's habit after the session of the Court, on his return to Cambridge, and before the publication of the reports, to submit the cases decided to the judges for argument. On one occasion Judge Marshall had delivered the opinion of the Court, Judge Story dissenting. When the points were before the class, Mr. Curtis took the same opinion assumed by Judge Story on the bench; and that eminent man on his return to Washington, said to Judge Marshall, that, if the case had been argued with half the ability before the Court that it was before the class, the decision would have been reversed. And," added the Judge, "if Mr. Curtis, the young man, not yet admitted to practice, who made that argument, will yet stand at the head of the New England bar."

This prediction has been verified, and the student occupies the seat his distinguished instructor so well filled. —*N. Y. Express.*

A Steam Fleet.—On Saturday a fleet of seven first-class steamships sailed from New York, viz: the United States mail steamer "Baltic," for Liverpool; the British iron steamer "Glasgow," for Glasgow; the U. S. mail steamer "Empire City," for Havana; the "Florida," for Savannah; and the "Itanoko," and the "City of Richmond," for Richmond. Since Tuesday last the following steamers have sailed from New York, in addition to those which left on Saturday, making twelve in all:—"Africa," for Liverpool; "Merlin," for Bermuda; "Dionysus," for San Juan de Nicaragua; "Cherokee," for Chicago; "Winifred Scott," for New Orleans; and "Southern," for Charleston. The departure of so large a number of ocean steamers in so short a time goes to show conclusively the rapidity with which this mode of conveyance is superseding the sailing craft. The time seems to be not far distant when steam will be the only mode of propulsion used, except in very long voyages.

Burying the Hatchet.—The political papers of New Hampshire have been somewhat distinguished for the violence of personal feeling and the recklessness of personal courtesy with which they are conducted. Indeed, if the editors on either side are to be credited, those of the other side must be the worst set of fellows outside of the Penitentiary. A happy suggestion was made by the editor of the Independent Democrat, that at the time of the annual State Fair there should be a gathering of editors for the purpose of burying the hatchet, and promising over the genial influences of a well spread table, to conduct with more civility to each other. The suggestion was carried out, and a very agreeable gathering of the editorial fraternity was held, and many promises of amendment were made, to be tested at the next election.

Strange Developments of Inventories.—Benjamin Stillings, a wealthy citizen of South Berwick, Maine, has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer a charge of arson. John S. Wilkinson, who turned State's evidence, testified that in 1848, Stillings hired the witness and one John Pray, to burn the Methodist meeting-house in Berwick. They accomplished their purpose by burning the pews of the outer door, and placing the combustibles around the altar of the church. Within a few months the witness assisted the prisoner in burning a barn, dwelling house, powder house, an academy, and blowing up the Baptist meeting house, all in South Berwick. Pray was held to bail in the sum of \$1,400, and Andrew Joy, accused of complicity in the same offences, was ordered to give sureties for his appearance to the amount of \$700.

Another Inebriate Sentenced to Hang.—LITCH, Oct. 11.—Conklin has been found guilty of arson in the first degree, for burning the barn of Mr. Saxson, connected with his house, in February last. It was shown on the trial that Conklin was the ringleader of the incendiarism last winter. The District Attorney also stated that persons holding property in this city were under indictment, and would be tried as soon as the evidence could be collected.

Laura Saxson, the son of a highly respectable merchant in this city, was declared by Newell, State's evidence, to have been accessory to several fires, among others, that of burning his father's barn. He is absent in the country. Conklin was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of November next. Considerable excitement prevails.

A True Lady.—The Louisville Courier of the 8th instant says:

The papers through the country are notching with favor the verdict of ten thousand dollars lately recovered in Henry county, in this State, in favor of a young lady, in an action of slander, as a strong indication of the high moral tone of the community where the cause was tried. It may be proper to add that, so soon as the verdict was rendered, the fair Kentucky plaintiff, according to receive the money of the defendant—her only object being the vindication of her name from the calumnious aspersions of the defendant—directed her counsel to enter a *remittitur* for the amount of the verdict, save what would be sufficient to compensate them for their services. Upon consultation they consented to be satisfied with five hundred dollars, in accordance with the instructions of their client, released the defendant from the payment of the nine thousand and five hundred dollars.

Worth Knowing.—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lockjaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by every body. —*Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.*

The U. S. Army is increased by new Major General.—Three Brigadier Generals, recently made Colonels. There are eight Brigadier Generals, fifteen Major Generals, and three Colonels. These three Colonels are: Major General Robert Louis Calhoun, Major General Robert Louis Calhoun, and Major General Robert Louis Calhoun. In two years past there have died one Brigadier General, four Major Generals, and three Colonels.

Practical Tests of the Tract Press.—Besides the daily publication of nearly four thousand books and thirty thousand smaller publications, the American Tract Society has an unprecedented circulation for its various periodicals. The Illustrated Family Christian Almanac has an annual sale of more than 300,000 copies. The American Messenger, a monthly newspaper, is sent to about 200,000 families. The American Tract Society has a circulation exceeding 20,000 copies. And in the Messenger for this month we see the prospectus and specimen of a periodical for children, handsomely illustrated, to be called "The Child's Paper." The prospectus and specimen are well known. Their cheapness places them within the reach of all. The grand thing done, in a moral, mental, and religious point of view, cannot be too highly commended. —*N. Y. Journal Times.*

Circumstantial Evidence.

The Monticello Watchman contains the proceedings of the trial of Wm. H. Palmer, charged with the murder of his brother, Timothy Palmer, in the town of Monticello, New York, in May last. There was a quarrel between the brothers as to the title of certain lands, and William had threatened many times to kill deceased if he persisted in getting wood, peeling bark, &c., on the premises in dispute. One witness testified:

"William said that Timothy was destroying his wood; he did not like to have him there, and would not have him; and would fix a plan that he should not stay there; that in August, about the time his mother died, witness asked him how his mother was; he said she was not well, that she had been a number of times to him; but now he wished to God she would not live two hours; she was no mother to him, she turned for 'Big Thunder.' William generally called Timothy by that name. To another witness he said if he had put a ball through Timothy two years ago he would then have had his just dues; witness told him he would be hanged if he killed a man; he said he did not think it any more harm than it would be to shoot a snake."

The testimony showed that deceased was alive at noon of the 15th of May last; that about one o'clock of that day he left his home alone for the woods, in which his body was found to peck bark; that the prisoner was home about the time he left, and no other male person; that about half an hour afterwards the prisoner took his rifle and went in the direction of the woods where the body of the deceased was found, about two o'clock the report of a rifle was heard in the direction of the bark-peeling, and as Mrs. Palmer testified, a cry of murder, and as Mrs. Barry says, a shriek; that the prisoner informed Mrs. Palmer, when he left the house, that she need not call him to dinner, and that he returned to the house about five o'clock from the direction of the woods in which the body was found. There was a crowd upon the body, so placed as to give the idea of a recent death by its fall, but an examination showed a lookshot wound, in the breast to the heart; the breast resembling some in possession of the accused; and the saddle extracted from the wound, which it had penetrated two and a half inches, was found to be a part of the Albany Evening Journal of April 19, 1851. It

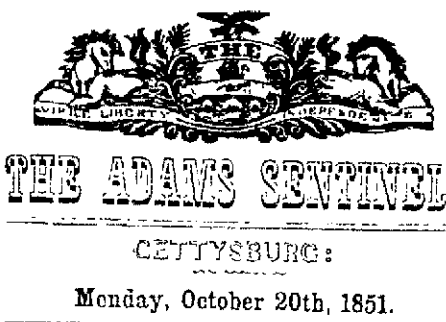
OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION IN ADAMS COUNTY,
HELD OCTOBER 14, 1851.

COMPILED FOR THE "STAR & BANNER."

JUDGES & JURYMEN.																																														
Judges of the Supreme Court.					Pres. Judge.		Governor.	Can. Com.	Assembly.	Associate Judges.			Sheriff.	Prothonary.	Register.	Clerk of C.	Treasurer.	Comptroller.	Auditor.	Director.	Coroner.																									
ABSTRACTS.					Richard Coulter.	Josh. H. Conly.	H. M. Meredith.	William Kemp.	J. H. Black.	James Campbell.	Bills Lewis.	John B. Gibson.	W. H. Lawrie.	David Parker.	R. J. Baker.	Wm. F. Johnston.	Wm. Rigler.	John Strohm.	Seab. Glover.	David McIntyre.	Frederick Deibel.	John McHenry.	Sam'l R. Howard.	Henry Myers.	Samuel Miller.	John Seely.	Jesse Johns.	Thos. H. Pughson.	Jacob Dinsley.	Wm. F. Walker.	Edw. Morris.	Thos. Warren.	C. N. Bernhart.	Joshua Ketter.	John Hanes.	J. Marshall, Jr.	David Worn.	James Becham.	Wm. Dutera.	H. W. Conyngham.	D. B. Brinkhoff.					
Gettysburg, Cumberland.	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270		
1. Gettysburg.	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	
2. Littlestown.	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137
3. Oxford.	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	
4. York Springs.	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	
5. Millersburg.	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270		
6. Berlin.	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	
7. Menallen.	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	
8. Haverstown.	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	
9. Franklin.	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236
10. Conowingo.	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
11. Heidersburg.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
12. Mountjoy.	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
13. Mountpleasant.	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174
14. Hampton.	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238
15. Abbottstown.	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
16. Freedom.	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	
17. Union.	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	
18. Butler.	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
Total.	2171	2180	2189	2198	2207	2216	2225	2234	2243	2252	2261	2270	2279	2288	2297	2306	2315	2324	2333	2342	2351	2360	2369	2378	2387	2396	2405	2414	2423	2432	2441	2450	2459	2468	2477	2486	2495	2504	2513	2522	2531	2540	2549	2558	2567	2576

The names of Whig candidates are in *Italics*; Locofocos, in Roman.

The majority for Canal Commissioner is 490; for President Judge 439; for Associate Judges from 235 to 278; for Assembly 569; Sheriff 260; Prothonary 281; Register 435; Clerk of the Courts 428; Treasurer 191; Commissioner 528; Auditor 488; Director 480; Coroner 408.



Monday, October 20th, 1851.

If our brother of the Frederick "Examiner" has an allusion to us in his article last week, will he have the kindness to point out the paragraph alluded to?

The Election.

It is with feelings of gratification that we announce the election of the entire Whig County Ticket. The official returns will be found in our paper to-day. Some of the districts did not as well as they have sometimes done; but upon the whole, we have every reason to be pleased with the result. The majority for Gov. JOHNSON should have been greater—and we confidently expected it would. But the fact that we have more than "held our own," while sister Counties have fallen behind, speaks well for the "Young Guard," and for her firm and consistent course in the right path.—She can always be relied upon.

We regret much the defeat of Judge DURKEE.—The majority for Mr. FISHER in York county, was too much for us to overcome; and indeed the opposition got up in this county, for certain reasons, to Judge Durkee, reduced his majority lower than we had anticipated. So be it—all we hope for is, that his successor may act in such a manner, as a Judicial officer, as to justify this expression of the popular will.

The Election for Governor.

From the returns received, it is fully ascertained that Wm. BIGLER has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Several causes operated against Gov. JOHNSON, which had the effect we have for some time feared; and this talented and patriotic Governor has been swept away by the blast.—All that he has done for the interests of the State has been forgotten, and we are thrown into the hands of a party whose avowed principles are detrimental to the good of the country. We have long contended, says the North American, with the growing infatuation, as we are now suffering from some of the direct evils, of American free trade. At the last and most critical moment, Pennsylvania, whose interest in the protective policy is a vital one, more close, more obvious, and more supreme than that of all her sister States, deliberately places herself on the side of free trade by electing William Bigler, the avowed candidate of that policy, over William F. Johnston, the tried, the true champion of protection and Pennsylvania. We cannot but regard the result of Tuesday's election as the evidence of an infatuation having come upon the majority of our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, promising to work them much evil.—Whatever they intended, they have pronounced actually against the protective policy—against increased duties on coal and iron—in favor of the tariff law of 1846, under which the iron trade of the State has been annihilated, and so they will be told, should they ever, as it is probable they soon will, make application to Congress for relief.—The folly has been committed; the evil results are to be expected, and apprehended.

Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, late of Gettysburg, has become a partner in the establishment of the "Hagerstown Republican," and has entered upon his editorial career.—We wish him success in every thing except his "politics," which we observe, are still Democratic.

The Rev. Mr. GUNN, Lutheran Missionary in Canton, India, died on the 5th of July last, of pulmonary consumption.—He has left a widow and several children, together with numerous friends in India and America, to mourn over his departure.

Accounts from the city of Mexico, to the 7th, represent the government to be in great confusion. Many intellectual attempts have been made to appoint a new Cabinet. The Treasury is at its lowest ebb, and the government resources nearly annihilated.

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Daniel M. Smyser, Esq.

It is with mingled feelings of gratification and regret, that we announce the election of our townsman, DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq., to the President Judgeship of the Bucks and Montgomery district. His majority is about 800. We are pleased to find that his talents, and integrity, and high sense of honor, have been appreciated by our Whig brethren of that district; and we feel assured that he will never have occasion to regret this mark of their confidence. At the same time, we, in common with our fellow-citizens generally, regret his departure from among us, and would fain have retained him in the town where his whole life hitherto has been spent, and to whose advancement and prosperity, as well as that of the County, he has always been devoted. We repeat, we part with him with regret; and we have not a doubt that he will himself feel that, when he leaves us, he is surrendering many a tender tie that he was not before aware of, which bound him to his native County.

South Carolina Proclaiming for the Union!

An election took place in South Carolina on Monday and Tuesday last, for delegates to the Southern Congress. The contest was conducted with great spirit on both sides, (the Unionists and Disunionists,) and a heavy vote was cast. In the Charleston district the Unionists carried their candidates by a majority of more than two to one; and the returns throughout the State indicate that a two third vote will be cast in favor of the Unionists.

The President has intimated to the federal officers of that District, that the perpetrators of the late outrage against the law at Syracuse, must be arrested and held to the same strict account as those of Christians.

[Since the above was in type, we learn that twenty of the most prominent citizens of Syracuse were arrested on Wednesday last by the U. S. Marshal, on the charge of treason, for alleged participation in the late rescue of a fugitive slave in that town.]

Distressing Event.

A fire broke out in the Orphan Asylum at Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening last, and the whole building was consumed. The fire was communicated from the stove-pipe, and burnt with great rapidity. There was in the building at the time of the fire one hundred and six boys. A large number jumped from the windows, and one hundred were saved. Three bodies have been found, and three are still missing. Several of those who were saved were severely burned and otherwise injured.

A fellow of bad character, named Edward Wallace, while about going into a house near Philadelphia on Tuesday night for robbery, was shot by the owner, and died immediately. A dog that he had with him was traced to his house, and the house being searched, a quantity of stolen property was discovered. He also had a bag, and a quantity of skeleton keys. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

A monster.—A man named Taylor Murphy was executed at Campbellsville, Kentucky, on Wednesday week, for the murder of his wife, and afterwards burning her remains. He confessed to the murder, and also of the murder of seven of his own infant children!

A singular case of hanging took place in New York city on Tuesday last, in the case of an infant child of Mrs. DEAN. The mother, having occasion to leave the room, placed the child on a bed, from which it fell with its head between two high posts of a cradle standing near. In this manner it was strangled, and when the mother returned the child was quite lifeless!

Potatoes throughout the west this year appear to be a failure. They are at present retailing at one dollar a bushel, at Galena, Illinois.

CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., (Whig,) has been elected Mayor of Philadelphia by over 5,000 majority; also the Whig Council, and members of Assembly.

From Europe.

Two steamers arrived last week from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th inst. The news appears to be of little interest. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, was on a visit to Ireland, where he received the greatest attention both from the city authorities and private individuals.

Breadstuffs were in steady demand, and fully sustained former prices.

The steamer Mississippi, with the Hungarian patriot Kossuth and his companions, arrived at Marseilles on the 26th of September, and it was expected would take England on the way to New York. Our city folks are all alive to his arrival, which is now expected daily.

The telegraphic communication across the channel between England and France has been completed.

From Northern Mexico.

Late accounts from the Rio Grande, state that Col. Carvajal had received large reinforcements to the insurgent army, and that Gen. Arvalo was busily engaged in fortifying Matamoros.

Col. Carvajal had issued orders not to acknowledge permits of the Mexican custom-house.

A circular had been issued by the collector at Brownsville, urging great vigilance on the part of the custom-house officers in consequence of the progress of the revolution.

It is stated that the Americans had abandoned the cause of the Revolutionists, owing to the fact of Gen

Progress of Crime.

Since the first of last January there have been no less than sixteen trials for murder in the city of New York, with the usual proportion of convictions and executions.—The Journal of Commerce, in commenting on this state of facts, thinks the increase of murders is owing to their not hanging enough, although on an average they hang a man a month all the year round. On the other hand the Tribune remarks:

"We certainly have done a very extensive business at hanging for the last year or two, but the Journal thinks we have not done enough. How, then, happens it that the States of Vermont, Maine and Michigan, which have stopped hanging at all, and virtually or expressly forbidden it, are having fewer murders altogether than we have in this single city? Let us hear!"

The "Detroit Free Press" says:

We scarcely take up a New York paper that we do not find an account of a conviction or execution for murder! We take it, the State of New York has abolished Capital Punishment, else why so much crime? We are deriving much benefit from the excess of crime in New York; The Express and other traders of this State, have no more room than is required to detail their own offences in that way. Has Capital Punishment been abolished in New York?

Hear also the "Newport (R. I.) Daily News":

Executions in this country are yearly becoming more frequent. Within the last year more than twenty men have expiated their lives on the gallows for heinous offenses, such as murder, rape, &c., against the laws of the land. And yet this terrible severity of the law does not appear to have any good influence on the living, in restraining the evil passions of man's nature, and preventing a repetition of horrible crimes. We have long doubted the efficacy or salutary influence of Capital Punishment; it does not prevent crime, because these offences are committed when men's passions are excited, or when a deliberate plan has been laid, and the guilty party expect to escape, each thinking he has sufficient shrewdness to evade detection. If Capital Punishment is abolished, the safety of society will demand that all pardoning shall be abolished, so far as the executive is concerned. Then, when persons are convicted, let them spend the remainder of their lives within the walls of our State Prisons, and repent of their sins and make atonement for them, as far as is possible so to do in this life. We hardly believe that human laws have power to deprive a man of his existence. God alone can give us being, and he alone can deprive us of it.

The subject is a very grave one. Let it be carefully pondered.

It is stated that not long since, a man in England, named Poppy, committed suicide after witnessing a public execution. On his return home he observed that he thought hanging a very easy death; went to his stables for a leather thong, and then hanged himself. The New York Sun mentions a similar case. It appears that on Thursday last, a boy of thirteen, had read with avidity the newspaper accounts of the circumstances attending the execution of Stookey in the toms, a few weeks since, and they took such a hold upon his imagination that he conceived the design of getting up a like scene for himself, in which he was to enact the part of the executioner and condemned. Accordingly he procured a rope, one end of which he fastened securely to a beam in the wood-shed, and with the other he made a noose, which he slipped round his neck in the most approved fashion, and then kicked away the inverted tub on which he had stood while making his preparations. The boy being thus suspended, happened to be seen by a man named Henry Carr, who cut him down before life was extinct. He presented the usual spectacle of this revolting form of death—discolored face, protruding tongue, &c. Medical attendance was promptly rendered, and he is now so far recovered as to warrant the probability that he will ultimately survive his suspension trick.

Gallies Canonization.—The Knickerbocker, in speaking of some unimportant satire, says:

"The last couplet, as we gather from a note, refers to the case of Henry G. Green, who was executed at Troy a few years since for deliberately poisoning his wife, but who was supposed to have 'experienced religion' a few moments before his death. 'I hope he did,' adds our satirist; 'but it was ridiculous to hear a pious divine lamenting, with the most holy horror depicted upon his countenance, that the poor wife had not made an 'open avowal of faith,' that she might keep company in heaven with her sainted murderer! 'Twas a great pity, wasn't it, that she should be debarred from the celestial society of such a kind and affectionate spouse?'"

A New Feat—Walking on an Inverted Plane.—By invitation of Mr. Wood, we yesterday had the pleasure of witnessing Mr. McCormick's experiment of walking on an inverted plane. The experiment was a private one, only a few persons being present, and was under disadvantageous circumstances, the preparations being incomplete, and the health of Mr. McC. being somewhat feeble. The experiment, however, passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present. A heavy frame was erected, with a slab of marble nine feet long at the top, the under surface being polished like a mirror.

We saw the experimenter mount his platform and adjust his unwieldy boots; then placing both feet against the surface of the marble he swung himself off with his head downwards. Disconnecting one foot from the slab, and placing it firmly several feet in advance of the other, he continued the alternative movement till he had taken ten steps, and arrived at the other end of the slab. We held our breath during the experiment, expecting momentarily, that he would fall, but he appeared to walk as safely as a fly runs along the ceiling. After his descent, however, we noticed that he was much exhausted, owing to the excitement and exertion.—*Circumstantial Evidence.*

Our Meal a Day.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston News has the following:

The venerable Mr. Taliferro, the Librarian of the Treasury Department, and formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, eats but one meal per day, and that is his dinner. He is in perfect health. Such is the power of habit. If he goes to a party, and is obliged to take supper, he omits his dinner next day.

Drought at the South-West.

The long drought at the South and West is productive not only of much mischief to the prospects of the agricultural community, but also of embarrassments to the mercantile community. The Louisville Courier states that for nearly two months there has not been sufficient rain to do the least good. In many places it was next to impossible to procure water for the stock, while everywhere wheat that has been sown was lying downcast on the earth for the want of sufficient moisture to give it vitality and growth. Last year at this time, the Ohio river was in good navigable condition, with 51 feet of water in the canal, freights from Louisville to New Orleans at 50 cents per 100 lbs, and ten or twelve boats leaving port daily. Now there are but two feet of water in the canal, freights to New Orleans are \$1 25, and but three or four boats leaving port each day. The Courier says:

Our commercial community are laboring under embarrassments, that if not speedily relieved from, by a rise in the river, must result most disastrously to many, and for a time create much disarrangement in our monetary affairs. Since 1858 nothing like the present condition of the rivers has been known. So far as the transportation of freight is concerned, navigation is entirely suspended, and every thing like the shipment of goods is put a stop to, as much so as if the rivers were entirely dried up.—The consequence is that the heavy stock purchased to meet the rapidly increasing trade of Louisville and intended for the Fall sales, either to a great extent remain on hand, or are stored away in commission houses by those to whom they have been sold, from an inability to ship them at any price.

We heard of one house that has two hundred tons of merchandise for the Tennessee river alone, not a pound of which can be gotten off; nor is this an isolated one by any means. In the meantime the paper of our merchants is maturing, and which must be met, without the power to make sales, though all the goods they have are wanted by their prompt customers, but who prudently will not buy because they cannot ship them should they purchase.

A Great Week in Baltimore.—The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Mechanical Institute opens on the evening of the 20th inst. The Hon. J. P. Kennedy delivers the opening address. The State Agricultural Society holds its annual meeting on the evening of the 20th inst. On Tuesday, the 21st, the Cattle show opens to the members of the Society; on Wednesday, the 22d, to the public; on Thursday, the 23d, the Ploughing Match and Spading Match takes place; on Friday, the 24th, the Annual Address, by the Hon. Daniel Webster, will be delivered, after which a distribution of the premiums. These exhibitions will no doubt draw to Baltimore a great many strangers, not only from Maryland, but from the adjoining States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. During the exhibition the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, and other distinguished citizens from Washington, are to visit them, as will also the Governor of Maryland.

Melancholy Death.—A most heart-rending occurrence took place at Norristown, on Tuesday morning of last week, by which James Ramage, of that borough, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol which he held in his own hand. It appears that Mr. Ramage stepped into an adjoining store kept by Mr. Leibert, a jeweller, as he was in the habit of doing daily, and picked up a revolving pistol which had just been left to have a charge extracted, which had remained in it for some time. Mr. R. remarked to him that he should handle it carefully, as it was loaded, reaching out his hand for it, at the same time, when it exploded, the ball entered the mouth, severing the jugular vein and penetrating the brain. Mr. Ramage uttered a single exclamation, walked out and into his own shop, and nearly through it, before he fell, and in fifteen minutes was a corpse. He was widely known and highly esteemed, and leaves a large family to mourn this sudden and deplorable event.—The occurrence produced considerable sensation, and a deep and wide-spread regret.

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that a few nights since a family in that city were disturbed by the singing, as they thought, of a canary bird at the window.—No bird, however, could be found. The next night the thing again commenced its notes again, and after a considerable search, the musician was found snugly stored away in the corner of the bedroom. After a great deal of trouble it was caught, and proved to be a mouse. The little creature is now sitting in its cage, continually singing or whistling. Its notes somewhat resemble that of the canary bird, but not so loud. Here is a fact for naturalists.

Queen of Spain Wants War.—The New York Sun, on the authority of a private letter from Madrid, states that her august ladyship, the Queen of Spain, in reply to a petition from a Cuban, for certain concessions to that ill-governed island, said that she deeply regretted that she was not the mistress of her own desires, or she would at once declare war against the United States, come what might. It is well there are some wiser people than herself within the limits of her own dominions, or the poor dear little stupid might be accommodated to her heart's content. It is real charity to deny her gracious majesty the indulgence of her whim on this occasion.—The desire of war, however, is said to be universal in Spain, by the same writer.

Going Back.—Nearly two hundred stage passengers, who had recently emigrated to this country, sailed for Liverpool from New York on Friday in the ship Achelton. It is said the owners were unable to accommodate about fifty others who applied for passage.

More Whiskey is shipped from Cincinnati than from any other port in the Union. Large quantities, however, are retained for home consumption, as the records of mortality show.

Married.—George Homer, Esq., to Ann Maria Swift, both dead mummies, were last week married, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Stone, at Boston, in the language of signs.

A temple for pagan worship has been opened at San Francisco, by the Chinese.—This is the first idol temple, we believe, that has been erected in this country.

The Storm at the East.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 11, 1851.—By letters and telegraphic despatches from Pictou we are enabled to give you the following additional particulars relative to the fearful storm and marine disasters on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast of Prince Edward Island. The whole shore is strewn with the wrecks of vessels and the dead bodies of their crews. The Charlottetown coroners have gone to the village of Cavendish to inquire into the deaths of twelve persons whose bodies had been washed ashore at that place.

The body of a man, with a boy lashed to his back, came ashore at Restigo, not recognized. The number of bodies already gathered up along the coast is over one hundred, so that the loss of life must indeed be fearful. There were a great many vessels out, nearly 400 of which reached harbor in safety.

Terrible Drought in Texas.—The Houston Telegraph is informed that the drought has been so severe in the frontier counties of Texas, between the Trinity and the Brazos, that the grass through a belt of country more than a hundred miles broad, is literally parched up. It was so dry, that when rubbed between the hands, it crumbled like dry fax.

The cedar forests in many places were all brown and bare, and scarcely a living tree could be found for miles. Fires had swept through some of these forests, and thousands of acres had been cleared as effectually as if the woodman's axe had been busy for years. The prairies are so parched that the Buffalo has deserted its old haunts, and the Indians are compelled to wander far to the north for game. Many of the prairie tribes are in a starving condition, and unless the government furnishes them food, all the troops in the Union cannot keep them from stealing the cattle of the frontier settlers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—The trial of the Irish girl, Margaret Garrity, who some months since killed Edward Drum, whilst walking along the street with his wife, to whom he had just been married, was acquitted by the jury today on the ground of insanity. It will be remembered that they were engaged to be married, and that Drum, after ruining her, deserted her and married another, on hearing which, in a fit of frenzy, she rushed out of the house and meeting him stabbed him to the heart.

Two of the senior bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are lying very ill, with but feeble hopes of recovery.—Bishop Hedding is represented by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate, as very weak, but cheerful, humble, and simple in manners, according to the primitive pattern of Methodist Bishops. Bishop Hamline is also very feeble, and expects to survive but a little time.

A terrific clap of thunder, neither preceded nor followed by any other, astonished the people of east Dauphin, Canada, on Friday last. Some men at work in a field, and without notice, were thrown down by the lightning, and rendered for a few seconds powerless, while the flash expended its power on a neighboring tree, which it shivered and set on fire. The thunder instantly followed the flash, and it was of the most awful description.

Arrest and Desperate Resistance.—Frederick Stouffer, who committed a large robbery at Chambersburg recently, and subsequently escaped from the officers at Hagerstown, Md., was retaken on Thursday last, at Martinsburg, Va., after desperate resistance, in which he wounded Messrs Coskey, Carns and Stewart with a knife. Stouffer himself was, necessarily, so beaten, that fears are entertained for his life.

Committed for Another Robbery.—The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette says that Stouffer, arrested near there, last week, after bloody resistance, for robberies at Chambersburg and Hagerstown, had upon him several articles which had, on the night before, been taken from the house of Mr. Wills. Stouffer was, therefore, committed for burglary. On Sunday last, he made an ineffectual attempt to break jail, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent it.

Completion of the Great Russian Railway.—The inauguration of the railway which connects St. Petersburg and Moscow, took place on the 1st September. Next to the New York Erie road, it is the longest in the world.

The Car, accompanied by the Empress, the principal members of the Imperial family, several foreign Princes, and attended by the high officers of state and a numerous suite, quitted St. Petersburg at six o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Moscow at half-past eight in the evening.—The distance is nearly five hundred miles.

At the terminus they were received by the civic authorities, the regiment of the Guards, and a splendid staff, at the head of which the Emperor went into the city amid the firing of guns and the acclamations of the people. Early the next morning the Imperial party, accompanied by their guests and suite, went in state to the cathedral, where a solemn thanksgiving was offered. The Car afterward held a grand levee, and in the afternoon reviewed the Life Guards.

Here are two or three hints for juvenile tobacco smokers and chewers, which we extract from the Boston Olive Branch:

"Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental vigor. To people older, who are naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tobacco may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who want to be any body in the world to shun tobacco as a deadly poison."

At Willow river, Minnesota, Col. Hughes had a squish which weighed 170 pounds, and its average growth was thirteen pounds a day by the steelyards. Indian Corn grows near St. Paul from thirteen to fifteen feet, and ears are borne nine feet from the ground. Planted on the 25th of May, it was ripe on the 26th of September.

A man in Menon, Mass., who is upwards of 75 years of age, has a third set of front teeth growing.

The State Fair.

The first Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will commence at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and will be continued on the 30th and 31st. Every arrangement, we learn, has been made with a view to the accommodation of the contributors in every department, as well as the spectators who will no doubt compose the largest concourse of people ever congregated at one time, at any one place out of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth. The display we hope will be creditable to Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the late period to which the Exhibition has been imprudently deferred. It can be made so, if only an ordinary effort is put forth by our farmers and their wives and daughters; our horticulturists, and the vendors of farming implements. There need be no fear in that event—and our noble Commonwealth will assume that position as an agricultural State, which rightfully belongs to her.

We have the men and the material for a display equal to any ever held in the Union; but whether we have the pride and energy is another question, which we are afraid to answer in the affirmative with too much positiveness until we have stronger assurance than we now possess. Our hopes and our anticipations are warmer as the day of trial approaches, and our humble prayer is that they may be realized in all their rejoicing fullness.—*Germanstown Telegraph.*

A Significant Paragraph.—The London News of the 25th opens a leader, anticipating the arrival of Kossuth, with this allusion:

"One of the most pleasing coincidences of modern times is the complete identity of feeling in the United States of America and in Great Britain, on the subject of the Hungarian struggle. The same homage is paid, the same enthusiasm kindled, in those two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race, to the noblest stand made for liberty in modern times against tyrannical powers and overwhelming force. That identity of feeling is a hopeful promise, that if the events of Europe should ever take such a course as to present a formidable absolutist league, threatening the freedom of England and of the west, this country may find, in the generous breasts and strong arms of its American brethren, that disinterested and efficient alliance and support which for centuries we have vainly sought in Europe."

"SHIP OF WAR EMBERS," Aug. 16.

"DEAR UNCLE: In a few moments some fifty of us will be shot—we came with Lopez. You will do me the justice to believe that my motive for coming was a good one. I was deceived by Lopez. He as well as the public press assured me that the island was in a state of prosperous revolution."

"I am commanded to finish writing at once."

"Your nephew, W. L. CRITTENDEN."

"Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN."

Attorney General United States, Washington.

The first accounts of the insurrection that has broken out in the Mexican States on our border led to the belief that many American citizens had taken an active part in it, and even that bodies of men were organizing within our limits for that purpose. Under these circumstances, as we learn, it was deemed prudent to direct our military commanders on that frontier to exert themselves to prevent any invasion by our citizens of the soil of a friendly Republic.—But, from more recent intelligence, it would seem that this precaution, however proper, was unnecessary, as it appears that very few American citizens took part in the insurrection, and that it was planned and conducted almost exclusively by citizens of Mexico.—*Not. Int.*

Southern Congress.—An election for Delegates to a Southern Congress will take place in South Carolina on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The Congress was to have assembled at Montgomery, Alabama; but, since the defeat of the Disunionists at that State, the Congress will hardly assemble at Montgomery. As far as we can infer from appearances in other States, South Carolina will stand in "the Southern Congress" solitary and alone, even if she herself, the instigator of the scheme, be found represented there.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, noticing the advertisement of the four girls of Troy for husbands, is out upon the practice, and gives the following instance as a warning to young girls in a hurry:

"Some twenty years since, a lady, who, as it afterward appeared, was mistress of a boarding school, sent forth an advertisement for a husband. She found no difficulty in obtaining one; and for a short period all appeared to go on smoothly with the newly-married pair, who were, on an eventful morning, partaking of a comfortable breakfast, when a stranger presented himself at the house, professing to make the needed inquiries, preparatory to placing a daughter at the school. He was of course introduced into the breakfast room, where he announced himself as a police officer, at the same moment producing a warrant for the apprehension of the lady's newly-gotten husband on a charge of murder! To the foul crime of seduction he had added that of taking the life of his victim, whom he devoted into a lair for the purpose, which having accomplished, he buried her under the floor."

We take the following singular coincidences from the New Orleans Picayune: A man named George English, alias McClain, was recently arrested in the First Municipality on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious man. On searching the pockets of the prisoner a scrap of newspaper was found in his vest pocket. On the paper was printed a good description of the accused, the manner of his arrest on a former occasion, the charge made against him, his name and his punishment. It was rather a curious memento for a man to carry in his pockets for months, both charges being similar.

Accident.—A negro boy belonging to James T. Earle, Esq., about 15 years old, while driving a thrashing machine, near Centerville, Md., got his leg caught in the horse power and had it badly crushed—it has been feared that death from lockjaw would ensue.

Verdict against a Railroad Company.—Before Judge Daly, at New York, in the case of Jno. G. Hunt against the New Haven Railroad Company, for damages of \$50,000, on Saturday morning the jury awarded the plaintiff \$4,000. The damages sued for, were in consequence of the loss of a step-ladder, which was killed on a New Haven railroad some months ago, by a collision between a train of cars and the wagon in which she was riding.

Silver Change.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that silver change has become very scarce lately. On Tuesday, shillings and smaller pieces were not to be had in Wall street. The few brokers who were so fortunate as to have quarters, got 4 per cent premium; cents at par. Since the Bank panic, very little silver has been brought into the market.

The Leading Staple.

The statement made by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in the recent speech at the agricultural fair, in New York, "that cotton was the leading staple of the United States," has excited considerable attention. The following facts, as to the quantity and value, taken from the census statistics of 1840, with regard to the comparative results of agriculture, will be read with interest—

Articles.	Pounds.	Value.
Indian Corn,	22,651,912,500	\$125,843,000
Wheat,	5,089,396,200	67,858,862
Hay,	29,596,216,000	103,881,000
Cotton,	700,170,275	62,239,462

From this it appears that the weight of the cotton crop is less than a twenty-fifth part of the corn crop, and about one-half the value. It is, therefore, pretty evident that cotton is not the "leading staple" in either of these respects. On comparing the value of the cotton crop of Mississippi, the largest producer of that article, with the hay crop of the State of New York, we find that hay counts the highest of the two—

New York—Hay,	\$31,600,000
Mississippi—Cotton,	25,120,000

Health of Mr. Clay.—His return to the Senate, Oct. 11.—The Courier of today states on reliable information, that Mr. Clay's health is gradually improving, and that there is no reason for supposing that he will not be at Washington at the opening of the next session of Congress.—His own opinion is, that he will continue to enjoy as good health at Washington as he has at home. This will be gratifying news to the friends of the great Statesman.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 13.

Death of Commodore Warrington.—It is our painful task to announce the decease of Commodore Lewis Warrington, of the U. S. Navy. He died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the 69th year of his age, after an illness of severe suffering. Com. Warrington was a native of Virginia. He was born in November, 1782, and, after passing his academic course at William and Mary College, entered the Navy in January, 1800; so that he had served nearly fifty-two years. His professional services and brilliant achievements are interwoven with the history of his country, and are conspicuous in some of its brightest pages. He was almost the only one left of that noble roll of brave naval commanders who, in the war of 1812, achieved so much glory for their country by their brilliant victories against an enemy till then deemed invincible.

To high professional merit, Com. W. added an amiable disposition and a modesty which won great personal esteem, and will make his loss sincerely regretted by the society in which he moved.

Mississippi Politics.—The Mississippi Whig arrived last night, contains the addresses of Hon. Jefferson Davis, on becoming a candidate for Governor, which he has not withdrawn. The same paper also announces that he has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Gen. Davis was re-elected last winter for the full term of six years. Gen. Foote has declared his intention to resign his seat in the Senate for the remaining two years before the Governor's election. The Governor of Mississippi has declared his intention not to appoint successors to Senators Foote and Davis, so that Mississippi will not be represented in the next Senate.

Judge Sharkey has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, to take effect from the 12th of January next.

France.—Mr. Walsh, long a resident of Paris, in a letter to the Journal of Commerce, written on the 16th of September, says:

"That great events are just before us is certain. That crisis of which I have often spoken to you is drawing very near. Between the 16th day of September and the middle or end of next May the destinies of Europe for probably half a century—will be decided. A fierce struggle—it may be a most desperate and bloody struggle—between liberty, civil and religious, on the one hand, and hoary despotism in politics and religion on the other. What will be the issue, God alone knows!"

"I find that there is a wonderful activity here in the political world. The foreign ambassadors, especially those of Austria, Prussia and Russia, have frequent conferences, and are constantly sending and receiving despatches. Nor are the Ministers resident of the smaller Powers, such as Sardinia, Naples, Spain, the States of the Church, Belgium and Holland, idle. Those of England and the United States are wide awake, and the former has not a little to do to look after these Continental States, and the movements of their rulers."

Beauties of Despotism.—Upwards of twenty thousand of the best citizens of the kingdom of Naples are now in chains and dungeons, suffering the most atrocious punishments, for the crime of thinking, or of being suspected of thinking, differently from their rulers on political subjects. If any Republican Government or Democratic rabble should be guilty of such outrage, we should never hear the end of the blessings of order and the horrors of free institutions, from the tyrants of Europe.

The "Allg. Zeitung" mentions as a peculiar result of the present state of affairs in Europe, that the gypsies of Hungary have resolved to leave that country, where great numbers have dwelt for the last 400 years, and are wandering through the Austrian dominions in search of some spot upon which to pitch their tents. It is said that they intend leaving Europe in search of Africa.

Verdict against a Railroad Company.—Before Judge Daly, at New York, in the case of Jno. G. Hunt against the New Haven Railroad Company, for damages of \$50,000, on Saturday morning the jury awarded the plaintiff \$4,000. The damages sued for, were in consequence of the loss of a step-ladder, which was killed on a New Haven railroad some months ago, by a collision between a train of cars and the wagon in which she was riding.

Silver Change.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that silver change has become very scarce lately. On Tuesday, shillings and smaller pieces were not to be had in Wall street. The few brokers who were so fortunate as to have quarters, got 4 per cent premium; cents at par. Since the Bank panic, very little silver has been brought into the market.

The late Judge Story.

The following anecdote is told of Judge Story and his successor upon the bench: "It was Judge Story's habit, after the session of the Court, on his return to Cambridge, and before the publication of the reports, to submit the cases decided to the class for argument. On one occasion Judge Marshall had delivered the opinion of the Court, Judge Story dissenting. When the points were before the class, Mr. Curtis took the same opinion assumed by Judge Story on the bench; and that eminent man on his return to Washington, said to Judge Marshall, that, if the case had been argued with half the ability before the Court that it was before the class, the decision would have been reversed. "And," added the Judge, "B. R. Curtis, the young man not yet admitted to practice, who made that argument, will yet stand at the head of the New England bar."

That prediction has been verified, and the student occupies the seat his distinguished instructor so well filled.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Steam Fleet.—On Saturday a fleet of seven first-class steamships sailed from New York, viz: the United States mail steamer "Baltic," for Liverpool; the British iron steamer "Glasgow," for Glasgow; the U. S. mail steamer "Empire City," for Havana; the "Florida," for Savannah; and the "Hancock," and the "City of Richmond," for Richmond. Since Tuesday last, the following steamers have sailed from New York, in addition to those which left on Saturday, making twelve in all:—"Africa," for Liverpool; "Merlin," for Bermuda; "Prometheus," for San Juan de Nicaragua; "Cherokee," for Chagres; "Winfield Scott," for New Orleans; and "Southerner," for Charleston. The departure of so large a number of ocean steamers in so short a time goes to show conclusively the rapidity with which this mode of conveyance is superseding the sailing craft. The time seems to be not far distant when steam will be the only mode of propulsion used, except in very long voyages.

Burying the Hatchet.—The political papers of New Hampshire have been somewhat distinguished for the violence of personal feeling and the recklessness of personal courtesy with which they are conducted. Indeed, if the editors on either side are to be credited, those of the other side must be the worst set of fellows outside of the Penitentiary. A happy suggestion was made by the editor of the Independent Democrat, that at the time of the annual State Fair there should be a gathering of editors for the purpose of burying the hatchet, and promising, over the genial influences of a well spread table, to conduct with more civility to each other. The suggestion was carried out, and a very agreeable gathering of the editorial fraternity was held, and many promises of amendment were made, to be tested at the next election.

Strange Developments of Inventories.—Benjamin Stillings, a wealthy citizen of South Berwick, Maine, has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer a charge of arson. John S. Wilkinson, who turned State's evidence, testified that in 1848, Stillings hired the witness and one John Pray, to burn the Methodist meeting house in Berwick. They accomplished their purpose by burning out the panels of the outer door, and placing the combustibles around the altar of the church. Within a few months the witness assisted the prisoner in burning a barn, dwelling house, powder house, an academy, and blowing up the Baptist meeting house, all in South Berwick. Pray was held to bail in the sum of \$1,400, and Andrew Joy, accused of complicity in the same offences, was ordered to give sureties for his appearance to the amount of \$700.

Another Incendiary Sentenced to be Hung.—Utica, Oct. 11.—J. Conklin has been found guilty of arson in the first degree, for firing the barn of Mr. Fayres, connected with his house, in February last. It was shown on the trial that Conklin was the ringleader of the incendiaries last winter.—The District Attorney also stated that persons holding property in this city were under indictment, and would be tried as soon as the evidence could be collected.

James Sayres, the son of a highly respectable merchant in this city, was declared by Newell, State's evidence, to have been necessary to several fires, among others, that of burning his father's barn. He is absent in the country. Conklin was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of November next. Considerable excitement prevails.

A True Lady.—The Louisville Courier of the 8th instant says—

The papers through the country are noticing with favor the verdict of ten thousand dollars lately recovered in Henry county, in this State, in favor of a young lady, in an action of slander, as a strong indication of the high moral tone of the community where the cause was tried. It may be proper to add that, so soon as the verdict was rendered, the fair Kentucky plaintiff, securing to receive the money of the defendant—her only object being the vindication of her name from the calumnious aspersions of the defendant—directed her counsel to enter a *restitution* for the amount of the verdict, save what would be sufficient to compensate them for their services. Upon consultation they concurred to be satisfied with five hundred dollars, and in accordance with the instructions of their client, released the defendant from the payment of the nine thousand and five hundred dollars.

North Killing.—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lockjaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden and pronounced fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it to a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by every body.—*Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.*

The U. S. Army is offered by one Major General, three Brigadier Generals, twenty-three Colonels.—There are eight Brevet Major Generals, fifteen Brevet Brigadier Generals; twenty-three Brevet Colonels, fifty-seven Brevet Lieut. Colonels.—In two years past there have died one Brigadier General, four Brevet Major Generals, and three Colonels.

Circumstantial Evidence.

The Monticello Watchman contains the proceedings of the trial of Wm. H. Palmer, charged with the murder of his brother, Timothy Palmer, in the town of Mamakating, New York, in May last. There was a quarrel between the brothers as to the title of certain lands, and William had threatened many times to kill deceased if he persisted in cutting wood, peeling bark, &c., on the premises in dispute. One witness testified:

"William said that Timothy was destroying his wood; he did not like to have him there, and would not have him, and would fix a plan that he should not stay there; that in August, about the time his mother died, witness asked him how his mother was; he said she was not well, that she had been a mother once to him, but now he wished to God she would not live two hours; she was no mother to him, she turned for 'Big Thunder.' William generally called Timothy by that name." To another witness he said if he had put a ball through Timothy's head he would have had him just dead; witness told him he would be hung if he killed a man; he said he did not think it any more harm than it would be to shoot a snake.

The testimony showed that deceased was alive at noon of the 15th of May last; that about one o'clock of that day he left his home alone for the woods, in which his body was found, to peel bark; that the prisoner was home about the time he left, and no other male person; that about half an hour afterwards the prisoner took his rifle and went in the direction of the woods where the body of the deceased was found; that about two o'clock the report of a rifle was heard in the direction of the bark-peeling, and, as Mrs. Palmer testified, a cry of murder, and as Mrs. Rafferty says, a shriek; that the prisoner informed Mrs. Palmer, when he left the house, that she need not call him to dinner, and that he returned to the house about five o'clock from the direction of the woods in which the body was found. There was a tree upon the body, so placed as to give the idea of accidental

